

The senior author has also a few lots from other parts of Utah:

P. milium Held, Parawan reservoir, Parawan Mountains, Iron County.

P. compressum Prime. Utah Lake, Utah County; center of south end of Bear Lake, Cache County; Tooele County, Pleistocene sediments of Lake Bonneville.

Sphaerium (Musculium) lacustre (Müller) form *ryckholti* (Normand), Slough at south end of Fish Lake, Sevier County.

A COLOMBIAN POMACEA OF THE EFFUSA GROUP

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY AND AXEL A. OLSSON

On the automobile road from Cartagena to Barranquilla there is a fresh water lake known as the Ciénaga de Luruaco. Stopping there one day in March, 1952, the junior author found numbers of a *Pomacea* of the subgenus *Effusa*, remarkable for their very small size for this genus, suggesting the specific name.

POMACEA (EFFUSA) OLIGISTA, new species. Plate 6, fig. 6.

The shell is quite thin, openly umbilicate, subplanorboid, of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, the surface rather dull, olive buff, sometimes uniform but usually with spiral bands of sepia or nearly black, varying in number from two or three to six (as in the type specimen, the left hand figure, the upper and lower bands faint). The spire is very short, conic. The whorls weakly convex at first but very strongly convex above in the last two whorls, which are parted by a very deep suture. The base is narrowly rounded. Aperture oval, somewhat oblique, the basal margin being advanced beyond the upper. Parietal callus thin.

Height 13.1 mm., diameter 19 mm., length of aperture 11.5 mm. Type.

Height 14 mm., diameter 20 mm., length of aperture 12.5 mm. Largest paratype.

A careful study of the *Effusa* group was made by Dr. H. B. Baker in Occasional Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 210,

pp. 10-26. The smallest form mentioned by him, *P. glauca minuscula* H.B.B., is larger than our species, and less depressed, solid, the suture not so deep, and differently sculptured. Equally small young of other races of the *P. glauca* group compared are less depressed and far more solid than *P. oligista*. The thin shell and dull texture of the new form are perhaps its most prominent characteristics.

The spire is more conic and the base much less broadly open than in *P. (Marisa) cornuarietis* (L.), and the shell is much thinner.

VENTRIDENS IN STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

BY MORRIS K. JACOBSON

Ventridens suppressus (Say) has been reported from Staten Island by Hubbard & Smith (1865) as *Helix suppressus*, by Sanderson Smith (1887) as *Zonites suppressus*, and by Pilsbry (1946). The first two reported it as occurring "not abundantly" and "rarely" respectively. Pilsbry alone gave a more definite locality, naming Richmond, Staten Island as the site. In a personal communication, Dr. Pilsbry states that the source of his reference is unknown. It probably is based upon either a personal note to the Academy of Natural Sciences or upon a lot of shells I have been unable to uncover. The American Museum of Natural History has a lot of 45 specimens (#60844) from the old Croke Collection, a lot that has recently been checked by Clench. However this lot bears only "Staten Island" as the locality. Dr. Pilsbry informs me that the Academy has no specimens of this shell from Staten Island. In recent years we have looked for this shell near Richmond Town and elsewhere, but have found no trace of it on Staten Island.

Ventridens ligera (Say) is reported from Staten Island only by Pilsbry (1946), a reference probably based upon a lot of 7 specimens in the American Museum (#61377), locality "Staten Island," collector unknown. This lot too was recently checked by Clench. These shells are the typical *ligera*, a rather large, heavy shell, very small umbilicus and a thick, yellow callus in the umbilical region. This species is not reported by S. Smith